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W. H. Taft. J. S. Sherman.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JAMES S. SHERMAN.

The question is whether American industries and American labor shall continue to have the benefit of Protection, or this country's Tariff policy shall be revolutionized for the benefit of foreign producers and foreign workmen.

Candidate Wilson rises to remark that the Tariff will be the dominant issue and that the Tariff is the heart and centre of the problem of the high cost of living.

Concerning the Cost of Living. Ah! yes, yes, yes. So we must proceed to cut the very vitals out of the Tariff and lay duties, not upon any scientific basis, but for the sole purpose of deriving some sort of a revenue—a Tariff for revenue only is the way the Democratic platform puts it. The high cost of living, according to the theory of the good schoolmaster of Princeton, is due to the Tariff.

Then, of course, it is the American Tariff that has caused bread riots in France; the American Tariff that has brought bloodshed in Austria; the American Tariff that has run up the prices of food to such proportions in England that that country has been suffering from almost continuous strikes for many months.

The high cost of food is world-wide. What terrible sins the American Tariff is responsible for, to be sure!—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Not many years ago we paid Great Britain \$80,000,000 in a single year for tin plate. Now we do not import hardly \$1,000,000 worth, and that is duty free for export purposes, but we produce over \$50,000,000 worth! And yet Professor Wilson says that the Protected industries grow weaker! He says that Protection hinders commerce, although it has grown enormously under the Tariff. He says that the greater fertility of American soil makes up for the higher wages paid. But statistics show that the average production in Germany and elsewhere in Europe in many cases nearly double that of the United States, the result of lower cost of cultivation and Protection. He says that we have advantages in mining, but if not for the Tariff our lead and zinc mines, etc., would close at once, or labor would have to take a reduction of one-half in wages. He asserts that there is a greater difference in the wages of agricultural labor than in any other class, between this country and Great Britain, while the official returns show that not to be the case. But agriculture has declined enormously in England under Free-Trade.

And such are the arguments of the Free-Trade candidate for President.

The idea of hell as a place of eternal fire is being abandoned by some clergymen. Probably they've decided that it is not the heat, but the humidity that gives the place its name and character.—Courier-Journal.

The man who votes the Democratic presidential ticket this year votes for Free-Trade bankruptcy and ruin. The man who votes the Republican ticket votes for Protection and prosperity. There is no escape from that conclusion.

So far the political campaign has been merely preparatory for the actual contest itself, and it will continue in the preparatory stage until nearly the first of September.

The proposed convention of the revolting Republicans, when held, may at its meeting impress the country to a far greater degree than is now generally supposed, and this may introduce an element that must be reckoned with by the supporters of Governor Wilson and those of President Taft to an extent that cannot be determined for the next four weeks at least.

To-day, it is known that a number of states, reliably Republican in the past, can no longer be safely counted upon to give their electoral votes to President Taft, owing to opposition in the Republican ranks being bitter, determined and strong in numbers.

A situation has developed during the past weeks, that to many experienced politicians presents possible complications that may prevent any choice of the Electoral College.

The campaign plans of the supporters of President Taft and those of Governor Wilson must necessarily be held subject to these complications as they develop in states that are deemed pivotal or decisive.

Not for 52 years has there been a campaign in the United States so charged with political electricity, so apt to develop the most sudden and unexpected climaxes, thrilling incidents and unlooked for results.

The conditions of July may be altogether different from those of September, and with the strong tides and cross currents running so diversely in the various states, September observations, measurements and charts may be absolutely valueless in November.

Let our readers recall the vast and notable changes of the results of 1892 that were made four years later in 1896.

Viewing the political field at this time, it would seem that with the introduction of a strong third party into the electoral contest, the results of 1912 will show even greater transformations in political results than were shown by the voters of the states in the two campaigns referred to above.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Gentle Cynic.

Sometimes a man can utilize his mistakes as a by-product of experience.

No man is a hopeless fool so long as he hasn't been fooled the same way twice.

Some of us are so unlucky that just as we feel we are getting to the top the bottom drops out of things.

It is the common lot of man not to get an uncommon lot.—New York Times.



ONE WAY OF PUTTING IT.
Senator Joseph W. Bailey in a speech at a banquet in Washington, was discussing some of the evils of modern times. As his speech progressed he hit on woman suffrage.
"The greatest evil that could happen to this republic," he said, "next to making the men like women, would be to make women like men."

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TONIGHT.
THE INDIAN AND THE CHILD
A SISTER'S DEVOTION
GETTING THE MONEY
Kalem.
ADMISSION 5 CENTS

AROUND THE CAMP FIRE

STORIES OF 16TH WISCONSIN

Major Reynolds, While Under Arrest, Leads Regiment Gallantly at Battle of Shiloh.

The Sixteenth Wisconsin would have done credit to any army. It is seldom mentioned without recalling to some one the first major, Tom Reynolds, who became lieutenant colonel before the war closed.

The Sixteenth joined General Grant's army near Pittsburg Landing, March 20, 1862. Major Reynolds said something that was not agreeable to one of his superiors, not of the regiment, was placed in arrest and his sword taken. Wrote Lieut. Col. J. A. Watrous, in the Milwaukee Sentinel. He was still without a sword when the great battle of Shiloh began, April 6, 1862, but he went in with the regiment. When Col. Benjamin Allen and Lieut. Col. Cassius Fairchild were wounded Major Reynolds borrowed a sword and commanded the regiment gallantly until the close of the two days' fight.

Word was sent to General Grant that the officer of the Sixteenth, who had been placed in arrest had gone in to the fight, and when his superior officers were wounded had taken command, contrary to military discipline. General Grant sent an aid for an exact report as to what Major Reynolds had done. The report was promptly returned. General Grant sent word to Major Reynolds, informing him that he was released from arrest, returning his sword, and thanked him for his courage and good judgment he had displayed.

Four companies of the Sixteenth are entitled to the honor of having been with the force of pickets the morning of the battle who were the first troops fired upon by Johnson's army. It was in this skirmish that Captain Saxe of Company A, a Wauwasha county citizen of prominence, was killed. The



The Sixteenth Held an Exposed Position at the Battle of Corinth.

balance of the Sixteenth was formed in line of battle thirty or forty rods in advance of the camp it had maintained for several days. It is said by those who witnessed it that these young fellows, fresh from farms, shops, stores and pineries, went through the movement of changing front on Tenth company, under fire, with as much coolness as a veteran regiment of regulars would have done. Colonel Allen was wounded and had two horses shot under him, and Lieutenant Colonel Fairchild was severely wounded.

Shiloh was the first experience of real war that the Sixteenth had. It was a sorrowful experience. On the field 76 of its dead heroes told of the sacrifices they had made for an endangered country and its insulted flag, and 149 more or less severely wounded told another story of pain and sacrifice.

The Sixteenth held an exposed position at the battle of Corinth, and showed its mettle by keeping the enemy back. Here it lost ten killed and twenty-seven wounded. The regiment did a large amount of guard duty, marching and counter marching during the following year, and was engaged in several actions of importance. It re-enlisted in March, 1864, and spent a month in Wisconsin, leaving for the front again on April 18. In the meantime, Lieutenant Colonel Fairchild had been made colonel, Reynolds lieutenant colonel and Capt. W. F. Davis major. The regiment reached General Sherman's army about a month after it had begun the great campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta, having traveled on foot a distance of 350 miles. It was assigned to the army of the Tennessee, and began fighting at Kenesaw mountain on the fifteenth. From then until the fall of Atlanta the regiment was in constant and active service. The battle of Bald Hill was one of the fiercest fought in that great campaign. If not in the war. The hill was taken and retaken several times, with frightful slaughter, the men of both sides clubbing their muskets and fighting like demons. The Sixteenth led in one of these charges. It had for its nearest neighbor another Wisconsin regiment, the Twelfth.

Historic Blackguards
By
Albert Payson Terhune
The Free Publishing Co. (The New York World)

Ivan the Terrible, "Heavy Villain" of Russia's Drama

A RUSSIAN boy of fourteen, after a childhood of misery and ill-treatment, was carefully educated by his relatives in the art of cruelty. For three years this horrible education lasted. He was taught to enjoy robbery, plunder, torture and killing. He was made to win his teachers' applause by galloping at full speed through Moscow's crowded streets and trampling helpless women and children to death under his horse's iron-shod hoofs. The boy was Ivan IV, of Russia, known as "Ivan the Terrible."

Russia was least civilized of all European lands. Its early history was one of needless bloodshed and merciless conquest. The rulers were called grand dukes, until Ivan the Terrible became the first czar. He took the title of "czar" because that was the Russian form of "Caesar," a title applied to Rome's emperors. ("Kaiser" is another form of the same word.)

Ivan mounted the throne in 1533, at his father's death. He was but four years old at the time and was for the next ten years wholly in the power of brutal nobles who ruled the court. Then when he was fourteen a political clique made up of his relatives came into power and proceeded to teach him to be more a fiend than a human being. When Ivan was seventeen he had a vision, or trance, in which he believed an angel warned him to lead a better life. He obeyed—more through fear and superstition than from religious zeal.

For the next 13 years Ivan was a model ruler. He did much for his people, was gentle and wise, and gave promise of an ideal career. The noble influence in all his life was his lovely wife, Anastasia. He loved her and was guided by her advice. In 1566 came the change that made him an object of dread.

In that year Anastasia died. Ivan fell dangerously ill through grief. When at length he was well again his whole nature had changed. It is probable sorrow and illness had affected his brain. In any case he rose from his sick bed more like a wild beast than a man. He was filled with fear of fancied conspiracies. To crush these imaginary plots he slew numbers of noblemen, along with their entire families. He devised tortures too repulsive to be named. Among the mildest of these was the turning loose of wild dogs and bears among throngs of innocent people.

The city of Novgorod incurred his displeasure. He marched against it with an army and massacred 60,000 of its inhabitants. He had the prisoners herded in an inclosure and slew them with his own hand as long as he could strike a blow. Then he ordered his fierce troops to continue the slaughter on them.

A thousandth part of such cruelty as his would have set any nation, in late days, into a flame of revolt. But the sixteenth century Russians looked on their czar as a god, and bore meekly whatever outrages his maniac brain might choose to inflict upon them. Ivan had seven wives in rapid succession, and sent to Queen Elizabeth's court for an eighth. But the English girl he chose—daughter of the earl of Huntingdon—began to pity him to be saved from the fate of wedding the imperial monster that the match was broken off.

Fiend as he was, Ivan the Terrible did great things for Russia. He opened his ports to the commerce of the world, established the first printing office there, conquered and annexed Siberia, and—except in his fits of madness—encouraged civilization and progress among his savage people. He was a shrewd statesman, a crafty warrior, a man not devoid of genius. As the years went on Ivan's insane fear of conspiracy and assassination grew stronger. Falsely suspecting his eldest and ablest son of plotting with his foes, he struck the young man dead with a blow of his iron staff. Remorse for this murder hastened Ivan's own death. Surrounded by quacks and "magicians"—a prey to superstitious terrors—now repenting his cruelties, now feverishly planning fresh atrocities—the tyrant wore out the last three years of his vile life, dying in 1584.

To Judge Prospective Husband. Mr. Bolo, in his lecture one recent afternoon on young girls and marriage, in Paris, said: "In America I have heard that engaged couples often go for a long voyage together. It is an excellent idea, though for France I should advise a chaperon. Let the young girl take a sharp pencil and notebook, and take careful note of how her future husband meets the little worries and inconveniences of traveling. For if in things important man shows himself as he would like to be seen, it is in small things that he is really himself. Do not marry a man of whom you know little. Remember always that fiancées are the most delightful of liars."

Beware of Ointments For Cuts That Contain Mercury. Mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescription from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is to the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, O., by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by Druggists. Price 75c per bottle. Free Hall's Family Physician's Consultation.

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